THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Its Present and Future Commercial Relations to the United States. The following is the address of Hon. S. A. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, largely interested in Canadian railways, delivered at the ban-

let given the delegates to the convention for the promotion of the Permanent Exposition of the Three Americas, to be held in 1892, in honor of Columbus :

1892, in honor of Columbus:

To say that I am in the fullest sympathy with whatever there is in the object and aims of this convention—to cuitivate and perpetuate intimate friendly relations between the people of the United States and the slater countries of the western bemisphere—would be but a feeble expression of the interest I take in this great movement.

Differing mainly in language, we are bound together by natural ties of the strongest character, and the progressive aprirt of the nineteenth century and the endightened age in which we are living invite us to closer, more intimate, and more lasting relations.

Instead of seeking more worlds to conquer by the enginery of war, the arts of peace and all the appliances of modern civilitation contribute to the measures which are now provided to unite us in lasting bonds of peace.

which are now provided to unite us in lasting bonds of peace.

Aside from the natural and geographical conditions which unite us, the wheels of commerce, the locomotive, the steamship, and ocean cable join us by indissoluble ites.

In 1854 a treaty of reciprocity was made between the United States and Canada, which, by its terms, was to run for a period of ten years or longer, unless terminated by either party upon a year's notice being given. The articles embraced in the schedule attached to this treaty were the products of the farm, forest, mines, and the sea. The operation of this treaty greatly stimulated the trade of both countries, whose present volume is largely due to the impetus given at that time or during that period.

the impetus given at that time or during that period.

During four years of the operation of this treaty, while we were engaged in a great civil war, Canada to some extent afforded a place of refuge for certain parties in arms sayinst the United States. The bitterness felt by many of the people of the United States against all countries not in sympathy with us during our straggle was the real cause of our government availing itself of the terms of that treaty, and terminating it at the first day it was possible for her to do so. It was little more or less than a retailatory measure on our part, and no fault of the favorable operations of this treaty toward the United States.

States.

And now as then Canada affords a safe retreat for refugees from justice from the United States, owing to the imperfect machinery and unfavorable operations of inter-

chinery and unfavorable operations of international law.

So much for the origin and termination of this treaty.

From the date that this treaty was terminated up to the present time, Canada has made constant efforts to have it renewed, either in whole or in part, and indeed has offered to greatly multiply the advantages which would accrue to the United States. In fact, she has gone so far that when she adopted her present tariff system, which is allke operative to all countries. England not excepted, she carefully placed upon her statute books a law providing that whenever the United States admitted any of the articles formerly embuseed in the schedule of the abrogated treaty, and many others not so embraced, being the products of Canada, into the United States duty free, the Dominion of Canada would admit like articles or their equivalents, being the products of the United States, into Canada duty free. That law remains upon her statute books to-day, and is to all intents and purposes a part of her tariff.

No further legislation on the part of Canada is necessary to carry this provision into

ada is necessary to carry this provision into effect, and it only requires that a proclama-tion should be issued by the governor in

Council.

Thus for twenty-one years Causda has been asking us to renew our former friendly and reciprocal trade relations with her. To all this we have turned a deaf ear, and in one of the provisions now before Congress providing for extended and free reciprocal trade relations with all other countries on this hemisphere, is there a single provision. this hemisphere, is there a single provision made for those of Canada. Considerations of international etiquette

Considerations of international etiquette may be urged against extending such a provision to a country which has a nominal colonial existence. But when she has arrived at a period of her history, when she makes her own tariff and unmakes it, independent of and without reference to the imperial government, she is cuttiled to full recognition in the great sisterhood of states in all such commercial relations.

Shall we commit any offense against England in extending this offer to Canada? Let us see what some of her people say.

No longer ago than last May Joseph Chamberiain said in the British house of commons that the legislature of Canada was free to pass an act declaring her independence and sovereignty, and no man in

pendence and sovereignty, and no man in that house would raise a voice or hand against it, while John Bright declared to an

eminent Canadian stateman that Canada should consult her real interests by cultivating close relations with the great people on the south of her, as nature seemed to have one destiny for both countries.

The Dominion of Canada has a larger area than the whole of the United States if we exclude Alaska, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with no thought of magnifying the importance of our great neighbor of the north over those countries on the south, permit me to invite your at-

Atlantic to the Facine, and with no thought of magnifying the importance of our great neighbor of the north over those countries on the south, permit me to invite your attention to a few statistics, which show how intimately we are bound by great arteries of trade to the Dominion of Canada.

To make our figures intelligible and fully understood I shall have to place in contrast our trade relations between the countries north and south of us as shown by the statistics of those countries.

In 1885 the amount of goods imported into the Dominion of Canada from Great Britain and the Unital States were as follows: From Great Britain, \$43,418,000; from the United States, \$50,492,832. While during this same period the segregate imports of all the Central and South American States were \$233,800,000, of which amount the United States contributed \$27,589,429, and to all the countries south of the Rio Grande we sold \$44,719,000, about 20 per cent. more than was sold to our neighbor, Canada. Thus to all this vast territory on the south, containing a population of over 45,000,000, there was sold but about 20 per cent. more than to the Dominion of Canada, containing a population of but 5,000,000 of people.

To Illustrate further, the relative importance of these commercial relations, the statistics show that the exports of Canada per capita were greater than those of the United States, and her per capita imports are also greater than our own. Her per capita railway mileage is about the same as those of the United States. Her growth of population from the date of our declaration of independence up to the present day has been equal to our own, ours at that date being about 3,000,000, and hers being less than 800,000.

date being about 3,000,000, and hers being less than 500,000.

The records of her criminal courts show that she has a smaller percentage of crime than we have. She is the only country in the world whose national debt is not a war the world whose national debt is not a war debt, with the exception of two or three millions expended in putting down the recent Riel rebellion. The whole of her debt has been incurred in the development of her internal improvements. In addition to her line of railway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, her government is subsidizing a fast line of steamships to ply between Hallfax and Liverpool, and the imperial government has agreed to subsidize a line to run between Vancouver, Yokohoms, Hong Kong, and Australia. A company has been organized to lay an ocean cable from Vancouver, via Sandwich Islands, to Yokohoms, Hong Kong, and Australia. An Atlantic ocean cable is to be owned by the same company which owns the Pacific cables.

Thus her great railway, by means of the steamships which will ply between Halifax and Liverpool in connection with it, and the Pacific line subsidized by the English government, which will also run in connection with it, will have both under its control. Its railways are control. Its railways are reaching out for the carrying trade of the two hemispheres. Not only this, but the transcontinental telegraph system and both the Atlantis and Pacific cables, of which I have spaken, will be under the control and owned by her railways.

be under the control and owned by her railways.

These are not visious of the future. Most of them are realities of to-day. Already we can step into the most invarious car which runs on this continent at Vancouver, on the waters of the Pacific, and vide continuously in it for a distance of 3,700 miles until you reach Hallfax, on the Atlantic. This country has also a great inland water way from the mouth of the St. Lawrence in the Atlantic to the head of Lake Su-

perior, and all her own, except the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

These great lines of commerce traverse broad stretches of our own country, will tap simost every important center of trade on our northern border, Band are now stretching their arms across the state of Maine to the scaboard, south to St. Paul, and the wast interests that center in these grand transcoutinental lines that are knit logsther by them, invite to other fields of conquests this side of the great lakes, until Portland, Oreg., St. Paul, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, and San Francisco pay tribute to these interests and share in their wonderful growth and development; and it may astonish some present to know that to day the dominion government has subaddized, and is now subsidizing, a railroad in commetion with this vast system across the state of Maine to shorten the route to the cities of the eastern scaboard.

We are one pecole—in laws, religion, cities of the eastern seaboard.

We are one people—in laws, religion, sympathy, and pursuits, and descended from a common origin, and our trade and

atercourse are constantly growing in imintercourse are constantly growing in importance.

Look for a moment to the unlimited resources of that country, with her great lakes and rivers and forests; with her natural storehouses of gold and silver, of coal, iron, copper, and lead. Her pastoral sind sgricultural resources are unlimited, and 1,500 miles northwest of St. Paul we find actually the great wheat fields of this continent, and which when fully developed will not only equal, but far surpass the great Colessa region of Russia, and 40,000 square miles of coal underlie this same territory.

These are some of the past and present conditions of our relations to this great country. The great question is what shall be their future? Shall we extend the same curtesy to her that we are extending to our southern neighbors? Why should we not? Shall we remove the custom house, or shall we support them by two lines of fortifications, each nearly 4,000 miles long, the one built by ourselves and the other by tour neighbors. It is for our government to say.

1,000 \$2 Washing Machines Free, -To intro-duce them, If you want one send at ourse to Mon-arch Laundry Works, \$9 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Cohen's Reply to the Statements in the Ladd Case.

Entron National Regulations: The publi-cation of the Ladd pension case in your paper has given bim at least a hearing before the public, if he cannot get one before the depart-ment of pensions. You will notice, Mr. Editor, that while Mr. Battis setter and investigation, as well the New York Heruld statements, are full of their side of the case, they say nothing on part of the pensioner, except "that evidence filed is rebuttal was not deemed suf-ficient to change action." We object to this because in the original decision in this case evidence filed in rebuttal was not deemed sufficient to change action." We object to this because in the original decision in this case the following language can be found: "Since Mr. Ladd's name was dropped from the rolls he has filed testimony of several persons in good standing to show be was free from disease prior to his first emistment, and that they never knew him to have had a doctor." This fact is not mentioned in the case as given to the Heroid, neither in Mr. Butts's investigation not in his letter. Why not? Mr. Butts onnecedes that the right of the pensioner to draw his pension remained unquestioned until 1853, when a letter of C. S. Miller, not signed by, but in behalf of "over twenty comrades," making certain statements as to the pensioner's general dishouesty, was received, charging that the remsioner had served in other organizations than the one for which he drew pension. Suppose he did? Dees that show he had the remsioner had served in other organizations. Under the was sound and in service? Mr. Butts states that the case was then referred to aspecial examiner in 1885, but what the outcome was he does not state. Mr. Ladd states that the case was at that time examined by Special Examiner Balley, who examined a number of people which he was overwholminally in Ladd's favor. Where is that report? Why is it not given hereof was overwholminally in Ladd's favor. Where is that report? Why is it not given hereof was overwholminally in Ladd's favor. Where is that report? Why is it not given the notice was not served in due time for this examination. My assertion applies to the next he notice was not served in due time for this examination. My assertion applies to the next he notice was not served in due time for here of which the original is in my possession, shows that it was dated bee, 21, 1881, and the examination is set therein for Dec. 21, 1891, and the examination is set therein for Dec. 21, 1891, and the examination is set therein for bee, 21, 1891, and the examination is set therein for bee, 21,

fore knew that he had rheumatism twentyone months before he emitted, surpasses its
comprehension, and no doubt everybody else's
except the last administration of the pension,
office. And this in the face of the fact that
three months prior to this report he had been
examined and was accepted into the services
of the government, and the additional fact
that he culisted three times after that and
served the country up to June, 1865. The decision states that Ladd again enlisted in August, 1864, in company D. 64th New York volunteers, as a substitute under the name of King
Ladd. Since I denied this as a fact I find that
Mr. Hutts adds to the decision on this point the
following: "Also borne on the rolls as John K.
Ladd." The absurdity of this isself-evident.
In August, 1863, a depot surgeon, it appears,
certifies that Ladd was then and there completely broken down, a physical wreck, to use
official language, and that he was not even fit
to be an invalid. Yet we find him two months
later in December, 1883, to culist, to be accepted by the government, and to serve again
up to June, 1865, and to be alive yet, twentythree years since this valuable opinion was
given. This depot surgeon was not satisfied
with trying to bury Ladd alive, but made a
suggestion, which, considering the time when
it was made, was, to say the least, extraordidary, namely, that Ladd was not entitled to
posion. Yet it appears that the pension office
which granted his pension did not concur. To
say that Ladd conocaled the fact of his service,
when they were matters of public record, is
absurd. His application for pension was made
in 1866, and was pending four years before it
was granted in 1870. Space will not admit of
going further into the case. Enough has been
shown that there is something wrong in this
case. I, therefore, close by stating that the
decision in this case will show that Mr. Ladd's
name was dropped from the pension rois July
10, 1825, on the ground that the disability for
which he was pensioned existed previous to

First, That the record evidence is this case a not correct, is garbied, and ex parte, as gooted in the decision of this case.

Second, That the notice and examination surporting to contain Ladd's own admissions to the second of the second o

and because if was more on a the record in this case,

Third, Because we desire to submit the alldayl of John K. Ladd and other witnesses we do serve to submit the alldayl of John K. Ladd and other witnesses we lo were present that he did not admit to the 
special examiner. J. H. Bostick, upon wonse, 
report he was dropped from the roll, that he 
had rheamatism before his first enlistment. 
Fourth. Because we desire, to call up and 
examine miserial evidence on file bearing 
upon the points for which he was dropped, 
which were not considered in this case, and 
to submit, if necessary, additional evidence. 
Mr. Editor, I am neither a peasion agent, 
claim agent, nor even a practising attorney, 
and have no pecuniary interest in this case, 
but close as I opened the case by saving that if 
the pension office is right and Ladd is wrong, 
they ought to give him every opportunity ty 
prove it. In denying this right seasolicious 
must rest upon them. The cry of calm agent 
I regard as clapting, for I venture the opinion 
that without them poor claimants would go 
nothing.

Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian of-ice, heard argument yesterday in favor of removing the Indian supply warehouse from New York city to St. Joseph, Mo. Argu-ment was also heard in behalf of Leaven-worth, Kau., and Rock Island, Ill.

Get Rid of That Bad Taste.

When you wake up in the morning with a had taste in your mouth, with your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was all caused by what you are the night before. Of course eve-rybody does that and everybody "swears off," om again cating such food. The trouble i that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of Buanparru's Pitts and note the sadden and wonderful change in your system.

THE SHELLABARGER CAR.

An Interesting Talk With a Membe of the Company-The Live-Stock Car a Success and in Great Demand. "I have called to see if you have any

facts you would care to furnish for pub-lication respecting the Shellabarger live stock car?" Asked a reporter for the Na-TIONAL REPUBLICAN Yesterday of a repesentative of the company. "I do not know that we have anything of special interest at this time. But the

"I do not know that we have anything of special interest at this time. But the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has evinced such a kindly feeling toward our enterprise that if you will indicate anything you care to know, I will be glad to furnish you the information if possible."

"I see that you have made some changes in your board of directors?"

"Yes. Two of the members elected in August reside at a distance, and it was found impracticable for them to attend the meetings. Two others were elected to serve temporarily. Their places have been diled by the election of D. L. Murphy, chief clerk of the pension office; Jesses B. Wilson, president of the Mutual Iosurance Company of this District; George Ryneal, jr, the well-known Seventh street merchant, and Hon. Alian Rutherford, late third auditor, Treasury Department,"

"I would think you would extend your field of operations to Canada and other countries?"

"We expect to do so. Mr. C. C. Duncanson, of our board, had a letter of inquiry lately from Australia regarding our car. So you see that for an enterprise that was practically unknown the first of last June we have made some progress in notoriety at least."

"You intended to send some cars to the far west, did you not, ere this?"

"We did. But in the lirst place we found

sune we have made some progress in notoriety at least."

'You intended to send some cars to the far west, did you not, ere this?"

"We did. But in the first place we found it greatly to our interests to make several trips in this section. Then all our cars were not completed until a short time ago owing to some financial difficulties that befell the company engaged in their manufacture. We expect to send cars to three different points in the west soon. We have a contract with one railroad company to use some of our cars with a view to their adoption, and others are sure to follow."

"Maj. Hill ought to be a good friend of your enterprise."

"He is. A profit of \$75 on a single car load of cattle over what he would have received from a shipment in the ordinary way is calculated to make a man friendly. Mr. Murphy had a letter from Maj. Hill not long ago, asking for the use of one of our cars for another shipment. No doubt a car will be sent him.

"Are you as sanguine as before of the success of your enterprise."

"The outlook becomes more and more encouraging as we proceed. The railroads, the cattle shippers, the bumanitarians, and the people generally have met us with a friendly interest surpassing our expectations. The fact is that the Shellabarger car was somelyed to meet a want long felt and that no one had been able to meet. We have demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of at least one great railroad company, and to bests of shippers and others, that, as a distinguished humanitarian has said, 'the Shellagarger compartment stock car is just the thing.' Our full victory remains to be achieved, as Wellington gained Waterloo, 'by hard pounding, hard pounding.' We will try and have no lack of that."

THE APPOINTMENT OF MORTON What a Large Shipowner of This City Thinks of It.

[Bath (Me.) Times.] President Cleveland's latest move, the appointment of Charles B. Morton as comdissioner of navigation, meets with no favor among the shipowners and shipbuilders of this city. Said a large shipowner and Democrat this morning:

this city. Said a large shipowner and Democrat this morning:

"What do I think of the appointment? To be frank about the matter it is a bad one. Of course we Democrats would like the offices filled with men of our political faith; but speaking for myself—and I know there are many Democrats who believe as I do—Morton is not a practical man for the place. He knows nothing about vessels, and is in no way fitted to step into the position so ably filled by Capt. Patten, who has all the qualifications that experience van give. If Morton must have a place he should have been given an office that he possessed at least some little knowledge of.

"I can't see what induced Cleveland to appoint Morton. A month or more ago when it was said that Patten was to be removed, the board of trade sent in a petition signed largely by Democrats to keep Capt. Patten as commissioner. As nothing more was heard in regard to a change there was a feeling among many ship owners and ship builders that no change would be made.

"What do we propose to do? Well there will be another remonstrance sent from this city to Washington. Senator Frye has requested me to get Arthur Sewall to go to that city and defeat the confirmation of Morton, but Mr. Sewall is absent from the city. I shall start out to-day with a patition and get signers. Every ship builder and ship owner will sign it."

All over the world Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup is

All over the world Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is making its way, and at every place it reaches consumptive people are more seldom met. 25 cents.

Black Masons of the District of Colum-

bia.
This jurisdiction of colored F. A. A. Masons is somewhat alive just now in winding up their business for this Masonic year regardless of the assertion made by the Masonic Magazine, some years back, that "there were no regular black Masons in the United States." The following list of officers, which have been elected by some of the different grand and subordinate bodies for the next ensuing year, will, as juniors of the fraternity, and by the assistance of the craft, and the good will and condence of the community, surprise soms of the regulars in a few years hence: Social Lodge, No. 1—George W. Simms, W. M.; H. M. Armistead, S. W.; J. W. Tyler, J. W.; George Webster, secretary; Henry Coleman, treasurer.

Self Lodge, No. 3—L. H. Wayne, W. M.; R. Adama, S. W.; J. W. Hughes, J. W.; L. Harrod, secretary; J. H. Brooks, treasurer.

Menden Lodge, No. 5—Lames, E. Fran. ear regardless of the assertion made by

M.; L. Harrod, secretary; J. H. Brooks, treasurer.

Menden Lodge, No. 6—James E. Freeman, W. M.; Ed. Toles, S. W.; R. M. Garland, J. W.; P. W. Powley, tecretary; Fred Mason, treasurer.

Warren Lodge, No. 6—Thomas Bell, W. M.; J. H. McDowell, S. W.; Robert R. Richardson, J. W.; George Gantt, secretary; George T. Chisel, treasurer.

The Grand Lodge, it is presumed, will follow the precedent of the above named subordinates Dec. 27 in electing intelligent and energetic officers.

At the twentieth annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter the following officers were elected: S. A. W. Simms, M. E. G. H. P.; B. F. Dally, R. E. G. H. P.; Wm. M. Ellis, R. E. G. K.; Noble N. Snowden, R. E. G. S.; Arthur Simmons, R. E. G. T.; J. H. Burrill, R. E. G. S. Wm., H. Hutchieson, M. E. H. P.; John H. Brooks, E. K.; Lewis Kent, E. S.; John T. C. Brown, Treas; S. A. W. Simms, Sec. Simons Commandery, No.3, K. T.—Chas. H. Marshall, E. C.; Juo. T. C. Brown, Generalissimo; Jno. H. Brooks, C. G.; Jas. H. Hill, Prelate; Edward Chase, S. W.; Lewis Kent, J. W.; Lafayetto Jefferies, Treas.; Jno. B. Washington, Recorder; Chas. Johnson, S. B.; Geo. Burrill, S. B.; Wm. H. Gaskins, Warder; S. A. W. Simmes, Captain of the Guard; A. Paine, Sentinel.

There are other commandries and clispters not mentioned above which have also made a very creditable selection of officers this year.

made a very creditable selection of officers

THE English dressing gowns for reutlemen at R. H. Taylor's, 353 Fennsylvania avenue, for Ele and \$12, are the best value and finest as retirent ever offered to the public. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Banks to Begin Business. authorized the following banks to begin business: The Commercial National Bank of Shreveport, La., with a capital of \$100,-000; the Steciton National Bank of Steci-ton, Pa., with a capital of \$75,000, and the First National Bank of Phillipaburg, Kan. with a capital of \$50,000.

Ailing Feet Need Attention commensurate with the labor they perform, and in extreme cases treatment by the year best promotes their cure. At 146 Fennsylvania avenue Dr. White's yearly commutation is from \$10 to \$12\$. His variety of appliances and popular fee (\$1 per visit; giving a large and varied peatite, embles the treating of extreme cases with marked success.

SHE WANTED A GOAT.

She Made President Cleveland's Law Pariner Get It for Her.

[Buffalo Express.]

The firm of lawyers from which President Cleveland graduated into his present high office still maintains its organization and standing in the profession. The gentleman who succeeded to the President's place in Besides being a good lawyer and astate politician he is also the father of the protiest of blue-red and blonds-haired little issues. This little mail has reached the mature age of four years. Sometimes she comes to the historical office in the Weel block to nay her respects to the malars. lassies. This little maid has reached the mature age of four years. Sometimes sha comes to the historical office in the Weed block to pay her respects to the members of the firm and incidentally to bring a bit of sunshine into the ordinary gloom of professional work. On one occasion when the Tall Sycamore's little girl was at the office her father was busy with a number of gentlemen. The little lass wandered into the senior's office and cutered into conversation with that gentleman.

After the manner of lawyers he managed to get into her confidence, and after the manner of her sex she poured into the professional bosom the narrative of her woes and becought the counsel of her learned friend. Briefly stated, her case was this: She wanted a goat. She had made several motions to that effect in the paternal court, but on one pretext or another the hearings had been adjourned and postponed to an extent which made her doubtful of ever securing a final decision in the matter. Having accepted a kiss as a retainer in the case the President's former partner proceeded to advise his fair client. His legal intellect grasped the situation at once. His experienced and quick-working mind immediately seized upon the remedy. "The thing for you to do," said he, "is this: Goright into your papa's office and, no matter who is there, toll him you want a goat. If you only tell him once he may not hear you, so you had better tell him several times. Yes, you had better tell him several times, yes, in admiration of her lawyer's ability and immediately proceeded to act on his advice. She marched soborly into her father's office intent upon her mission. So absorbed was she in her purpose that she paid no attention to the seven or eight prominent railroad men who were receiving and treasuring the preclous and expensive words of counsel failing from the lips of the Tall Sycamore. She lifted her dimpled chin to

"Here! You run along into the other room like a good girl and you shall have a goat." It had at least been made clear to the paternal mind that something was wanted and wanted badly.

The little maid returned to her advisor's office and told him of the success of her mission. "You know how to get goats," she remarked approvingly, and rewarded the lawyer in a coin which does not usually pass current in a law office.

A FEMALE COWBOY.

Mrs. Gen. Meredith's Magnificent Herd of Short Horns in Indians. [Chicago Mail.]

Mrs. Gen. H. C. Meredith is a handsom woman who is probably somewhere in the 40s. She sets off her handsome figure with styllah dresses and has the best apartments that the Grand Pacific affords. But this woman delegate owns at Cambridge City, Ind., the finest herd of short horn cattle there is in the state, and breeds and sells and pushes her business alongaide of the best known cattle fanciers in the country, she can discuss constitutional breeding and high priced beef with any man here. She knows just how an animal's frame should be bred, and just how flat and how round its bones should be; how its ribs should be sprung; how the upper loin should slope and how the lower. She can tell from its throat-latch whether the aufmal has got a pedigree worth having, and from the shape of its frame around the heart whether it is hardy or sickly. There isn't any man among all the famous cattle owners and breeders here who know these things any better than she. or has more pedigrees in his head, or who can tell quicker whether an animal is in the "record" or not, or whether it could get in the "record".

Gen. Meredith, wh'n he was alive, was one of the pioneer fine cattle breeders in the country. He became rich as the crare for high-priced, imported short-horns grew, until in the "60"s and the early '70"s he was worth probably \$500,000. He had the Alfarles, and paid out \$10,000 as reactily for a buil that happened to be after his own heart as more conservative men paid out money for good lands with houses on them. that the Grand Pacific affords. But this heart as more conservative men paid out money for good lands with houses on them. But the general went broke when the craze subsided. His son failed after him, but the widow, with all her style and grace, had a better head for business than either the bushand or son. She took the herds that were left, and managed them, and, where both men had failed, she succeeded. Her sale a few years ago was the most successful one in the country, with one single exemption. a few years ago was the most successful one in the country, with one single exception. Her sleek cattle averaged a price that had theretofore been unheard of. She breeds the "Wild Eyes," and they are known wherever fine cattle are, and her herd of forty head earn her a handsome income every year. The lady read a paper a year ago at the national convention, giving her experience as a cattle breeder. It was printed everywhere, and probably was read by more men and women than all the other papers put together.

by more men and would be put to get be put to get be repeated to own \$10,000 bulls and ran to \$5,000 calves. His handsome widow has gotten over that folly. She breeds cattle for money, not for giory. EXECUTIVE INFORMATION.

Capt. Richard L. Law, U. S. N., has been de tached from the command of the League Isl and navy yard and placed on the retired list. The following transfers have been made in the 6th cavairy: First Lieut, George L. Scott from troop H to troop D; First Lieut, C. B. Gatewood from troop D to troop H. Frederick Hodge, who resigned his clerkship in the geological survey, has been appointed private secretary to Capt. Cushing, of the ethnological bureau, and will accompany that official to Arizona.

official to Arisona.

A neval examining board, consisting of Pay Director Richard Washington, Pay Juspector John II. Stevenson, and Paymoster E. W. Whitehouse, with Passed Assistant Paymoster W. W. Gait recorder, has been ordered to used at the Navy Department next Thesday for the examination of Passed Assistant Paymoster L. A. Yorks for promotion.

The civil service commission will hold a special technical examination of males on

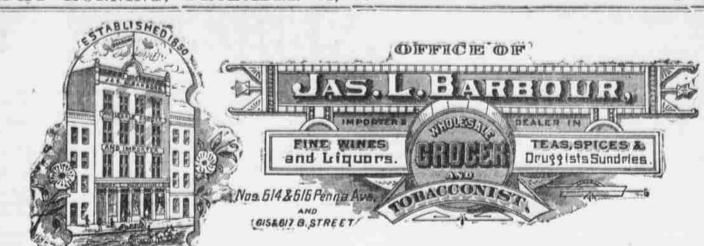
special technical examination of males wednesday, the 15th tustant, to fitt a siny vacancy in the Navy Depariment, and to crea register of eligibles from which to fitt a vacancies of the same character. The folloting will be among the subjects embraced the examination Naval routine, nauti-nounced, start of the following will be among the subjects embraced the examination Naval routine, nauti-nounced, naval material, and naval evolutions. ence, naval material, and naval evolutions.

C. J. Stoddard, elerk of class 4 in the office of the controller of the currency, has been promoted to be avaistant bookkeeper at a salary except the solvent and liquidating banks. Other promotens in that office have been made as follow John A. Hebrew, from class 2 to class 4; Z. W. Wheeler; from class 3 to class 4; A. M. Wheeler; from class 2 to class 4; J. K. Miller from class 1 to class 2; F. Widnows, class 30 to class 1.

Surg. R. F. Pope has been relieved from duty in the office of the surgeon general and ordered to duty as recorrer of the medical examining board in New York. First Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, ordenace department, has been creared from Philadelphila to Johnstown, Pa., on public business connected with the ordinance department. Asst. Surg. Charles C. Barrows has been granted two months leave of absonce. Capt. John T. Morrison, 10th cavairy, six months leave of absonce for disability. The leave of second Lieut Charles L. Siccio. 18th Infantry, has been extended one month for disability.

infantry, has been extended one month for disability.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speed has been ordered to duty on the coast survey, list instant; Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke to examination for promotion; Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson as a member of the naval examining board; Capt. Richard H. Law has been detached from command of the Legue Island navy yard, 12th instant, and relaced on the retired list; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton from the coast survey list instant, and ordered to settle accounts and awali ordered continues to the inspection department, Mare Island, Cal. Jau I; Lista A. Danlap ordered Island, Cal. Jau I; Lista A. Danlap ordered is duty at the washington navy yard, Jan. 3; Licut, Wm. P. Elinet to special duty in the bureau of navigation; Licut. Commander P. McCurley has been detached from the Franklin, Sist instant, and placed on waiting orders.



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